National Republican

W. J. MURTAGH Editor and Proprietor. The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every morning (Sundays excepted) at the southwest oor pero(Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue and is furnished to subscribers (by carriers) at fifts

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THE FATIONAL REPUBLICAN HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER IN THE DISTRICT OF CO-

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3), 1874. MR. JOHN P. FOLEY, for two years past the managing editor of this paper, has re- the keenest sympathy for the distresses of signed his position, to enter new fields of journalistic enterprise. The record of his success is written in the increasing influence and popularity of THE REPUBLICAN, which he has managed with credit to himself and profit to the proprietorship. During his connection with the paper he made many friends for the journal and himself, and he leaves it with the best wishes of all connected with it for his future success.

GALLANT PRIL. SHERIDAN has gone to New Orleans. Of course he will not be needed there; but it may be handy to have him around.

THE locusts of Egypt have been discounted. The people of Kansas got up a grasshopper plague, which outstripped anything of the kind ever heard of. There's Western enterprise for you?

THE Philadelphia Ledger doubts the possibility of "prosperity by act of Congress." Correct. But can we have prosperity without a foundation for it in the laws of the land.

RUMORS of Cabinet changes are now in order, as they always are when there a dearth of legitimate news. But isn't it about time the imaginative correspondents should strike a new lead? Give us something fresh.

GOV. AMES, of Mississippi, is described by the Opposition press as a brainless carpet-bagger in one breath, while in the other they characterize him as a schemer, a villain and a very devil. The two ideas are not exactly consistent.

IT TURNS out that the famous Committee of Seventy in New Orleans is composed of gentlemen who failed to embrace the opportunity to fight in the late civil war. Perhaps they want to make up for their failure now. If so, Phil. Sheridan will give them a chance.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY is a candidate to be United States Senator from Minnesota. As he is himself a member of the Legislature of that State, he is probably certain of one vote. We say probably certain, because it is doubtful whether he will remain true even to himself long enough to east that vote.

IN THE South, where the lives of black men are in danger, there is a cry for something more substantial than "civil rights." It is for protection against outrage, instead of the privilege of going to a theatre or being buried in a "cemetery supported, in whole or in part, by taxation." In fact, the majority of those interested would rather not be buried at all.

"HE MAY sing with us, but he can't lead the choir," was the remark of a leading Democrat the other day in allusion to General Banks' prospects for the Speakership of the next House. We believe that before the time for the election of Speaker arrives General Banks' sonorous voice will be heard among those who will join to swell the grand chorus of Republicanism and opposition to the rotten Democracy.

THE Equal Bounty Bill is a measure which should receive the immediate attention of Congress. In these hard times the demands of hundreds and thousands of veteran soldiers, who never received any bounty for recognition on an equality with their more fortunate comrades, should be favorably received. We believe the bill is a just one, and although it may call for the appropriation of large sums of money, the funds of the Government could not be devoted to a better purpose.

READ, CONSIDER AND PONDER. 1. In the election for President in 1876 the 37 States of this Union will choose 366 electors. Those States in which slavery lately existed will choose 138 of them. The New England States, together with New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, will choose 113; and the 12 States lying west of the Ohio, in which slavery did not exist, will choose the remaining 115. The following table shows the vote of each State and of the three sections :

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Maine
01-11
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2. By means chiefly of the White League and its teachings and practices the "so-called" Democrats of the South have already got control of most of the late slave States, and they are determined to have all of them before the election for President in 1876, and thus cast the one hundred and thirty-eight votes of those States as a unit for their candidate. Violence and fraud in every form and phase are the means by which this infamous "League," which is only another name for the Ku-Klux-Klan, has accomplished its purposes thus far in most of those States, and there is no reason to doubt these means will be used to carry the election in 1876.

3. It takes one hundred and eighty-four votes to elect the President. If all these Inte slave States vote for the Democratic candidate only forty-six votes in the free States are required. New York, New Jer--sey and New Hampshire will be more than enough; so also would Indiana and New

York. Now we do not question the right of the people of these late slave States to vote the Democratic or any other ticket, but we do insist that in those States, as in the free States of the North, the people shall be permitted to vote without fear, and for such candidates as they prefer; that the election shall be conducted without violence and fraud. If this is not done, then the one hundred and thirty-eight votes of these States are made to set off the same number of votes in the free States, where such violence and fraud do not obtain. And this brings us to the consideration of an important question in this connection, viz : How

themselves against the counting of votes obtained by fraud and violence?

The Constitution simply provides for the opening and counting of the vote on a day named in the presence of both Houses of Congress. When the vote for President and Vice President in 1876 is opened and counted it will be in the presence of a Republican Senate and of a largely Democratic House of Representatives. If the vote of any one or more States should appear to have been obtained by fraud and violence, to such an extent as would render it wholly nugatory and void in the election of any other officer, must it be counted the same as if nothing of the sort existed? It seems to us it should not.

THE LATE GERRIT SMITH. In the death of Hon. Gerrit Smith the country has lost one of its most unselfish patriots and enlightened statesmen. Its citizens, from the humblest to the highest, have lost one of their best and most steadfast friends. Mr. Smith always exhibited the poor and the oppressed of whatever land, color or race. His statesmanship was of the most comprehensive school. It embraced morals and religion as well as poli tics. He believed it to be the first duty of Americans to establish "a righteous civil government." He was closely affiliated with no particular church government or denomination, but he insisted that a man's politics could not be separate from his religion. Civil government was designed for the benefit of mankind, to promote the culture of his intellect, to elevate his code of morals, and protect him in the enjoyment of life and in the pursuit of happiness. Surely a co-operative association for these purposes was scarcely less holy or secondary to such as professed to be organized

for the sole and specific benefit of the spirit here and after its disembodiment. The possessor of a princely fortune, the foundation of which he inherited from his father in lands of the famous "John Brown tract," he was enabled to consult his own tastes and wishes in a great measure regarding the pursuits of life. Gifted with an intellect of extraordinary power and a natural eloquence rarely surpassed, but which enriched by culture was almost irresistible, united with great majesty of presence and beauty of person, seconded and adorned by the most fascinating manners, it is not surprising that public life presented many charms for his considera-

But the great fundamental principles of righteous civil government, already aluded to, and to which he was so strongly wedded, prevented his giving his hearty co operation to either of the old political parties. Sometimes upon purely personal grounds, or upon some independent or ocal issue, he would give his active support to a friend in either the old Whig or Democratic organization. Thus, at the early age of twenty-seven, he attended a State convention in 1824 in company with Thurlow Weed, and labored for the nomination of DeWitt Clinton, whose fame and reputation were synonymous with the completion of the Eric canal. They were successful in the vindication of their favorite, and the canal was opened throughout its entire length from Buffalo to Troy the next year in October, and the union of the waters of the great lakes with those of the Hudson was telegraphed through the whole length of the State by the firing of cannon, placed at equal distances from each other along the route. Mr. Smith was naturally studious, and devoted a large portion of the time which could be spared from the manreading law and the current news of the ture and the arts. He read everything as of the debaters in the American Senate biased judgment. His criticism was generous, but just. His radical sentiments upon the questions of slavery, temperance and rocated by him, never produced discord in his personal relations with his neighbors and friends who differed from him. His

duty, being full in the faith that the cause of truth would finally triumph. He was for a short period a worker in the Colonization Society in conjunction with Messrs. Clay, Webster and other compeers. But his practical mind could not long fail to discover the utter physical impracticability of the scheme for effecting any telling results in the direction of the extirpation of slavery. With him it resolved itself into a question of mathematics. If one vessel colonizes one thousand persons per annum how many vessels will it take to carry out and colonize two millions? This was the problem. Mr. Smith solved it by saying that this great evil must be extirpated because it was an evil. Being a national evil the Government of the nation was responsible for it, and must wipe it out. He was a well-read

lawyer, both nationally and internation

ally, although he seldom practiced.

temper was entirely under control. He was

satisfied with the performance of his own

When attending a Liberty party convention in Buffalo in 1850 or 1851, he found there in the capacity of associate editor of the Commercial Advertiser, a son of an old friend and co-worker in the abolition cause. After greeting him warmly, with the most benignant manner he handed him, at his request, the resolutions which were under discussion, and were subsequently passed by the convention, with the remark that he did not expect persons of his (the editor's) age could fully comprehend them and their necessity, and then he added : "It has taken your father and I ' many years to arrive at the point where we now stand, and we cannot expect you to ' reach it at one leap." Dr. Thos. M. Foote was at that time editor of the Advertiser, and was, like Smith, a native of Oneida county, and a graduate of Hamilton college. To him he sent his compliments, with a request that if he could not print his long string of resolutions in full, he would not print a garbled abstract of them. "In ored not to use a single superfluous word, so that I am sure that if you attempt to alter them, you will destroy or pervert their meaning. Tell the doctor that the time will not be long now before the whole Whig party North will oc-

cupy my ground.' This language seemed almost prophetic. Two years later Mr. Smith was almost manimously chosen to represent his district in Congress. He served but one session of the term for which he was chosen. Symptoms of the disease which has now proved fatal to him then warned him to avoid the excitements incident to political life. In 1856 he gave his hearty concurrence to the nomination of Fremont and the platform of the Republican party, not as being all he could wish, but as a long step in advance of the Old Whig ground which should be encouraged. Success did not crown this effort, but in 1860 the election of Mr. Lincoln afforded Mr. Smith the most lively satisfaction. He grieved much over the war, but justified it upon the ground of its necessity for the extinction of slavery. When the hostilities were ended he made haste to exhibit absence of malice by joining Mr. Greeley as bail for Jeff Davis. His great generous heart could

human liberty was vindicated and established in his own country. Such was the character of this great American specimen of nature's noblemen. It is rare, indeed, that we see a man of such

throw his purse to the sacrifice without a

regret, so long as the great principle of

living to such a good old age and dying | teen found wanting-none know this betwithout an enemy. The sad intelligence of his decease will carry poignant sorrow to many a fugitive's cabin in Canada, who arrived there only by his assistance. He also gave lands to many families in the State of New York, who now revere him as the founder of their fortunes. He made numerous munificent bequests to institutions of learning. To the Howard University here he gave \$10,000. One of the last letters written by him before leaving his home was to the acting president, Prof. Langston, a copy of which will conclude this article. While the death of Mr. Smith may be considered a national loss, it is a gratification to know that we have a mine of wealth in his example, which our chiidren should be urged to follow:

Paranono', Dec. 22, 1874. Friend Langston: MY DEAR SIE: It is a long time since I have heard either from yourself or from our friend, Frederick Douglass.

Is the civil rights bill to become law ! How is Howard University getting on? am an old man, (nearly seventy-eight,) and in impaired health. I hope you and F. D.

are in good health. With great regard, your friend, GERRIT SMITH.

THE WISCONSIN SENATORSHIP.

The Republicans of Wisconsin, for their noble work in the late election, merit the warmest thanks of the entire Republican party. Had their brethren in other States been as vigilant and valiant, the same suecess would have crowned their efforts. But while we were repulsed at so many points, there was no giving way in the State of Wisconsin. They remain in glorious possession of the field. But one thing more will render their victory complete. Their Legislature is about to choose a man for the Senate of the United States. We believe they will choose aright, and that they need no prompting from abroad; yet it is well for them to know how their friends elsewhere feel in regard to the issue soon to be decided. There are doubtless true and trusty men whom Wisconsin might honor by her choice. But as seen by Republicans at a distance there is one figure that towers above them all-one man on whom at this critical juncture of our national affairs the most ardent hopes are centered. That man was the Bayard of the conflict in the late campaign. He is now just fifty years of age. Born in Vermont, he went to Boston in 1846, where he was schooled in the law by Rufus Choate. He settled in Rock county in the State of Wisconsin in 1848, the year of its admission into the Union. Ten years after he removed to Milwaukee, where he has since resided, still pursuing the labors of his profession, in which he has acquired a brilliant fame, and stands to-day among the foremost lawyers of the land. In his adopted State he has long held a leading practice before the courts, always engaged in the most important suits, and acquitting himself with the highest honor. He has been employed in many of the gravest cases arising in this country since the breaking out of the war. In 1863 he made his first appearance before the Supreme Court of the United States, and from that day his practice before this high tribunal has been steadily increasing. In 1867, the year of Johnson's impeachment, he was called to Washington at the instance of Gen. Grant and Mr. Stanton, to argue before the court of last resort the constitutionality of the reconstruction measures of Congress, and the result added new lustre to his already

distinguished reputation. He was sent to the Senate and took his seat March 4, 1869. His maiden speech agement of his immense landed estate in | was on the constitutionality of the tenure of civil office bill, and was a masterly perday. He was a generous patron of litera- formance. He at once took the front rank it emanated from the press with calm, un- His first tilt was with Charles Sumner on the neutrality question, raised by the conduct of our Government toward Spain and Cuba. On the question of the readmission suffrage, although firmly and sincerely ad- of the rebel States he took issue with Senator Morton, who proposed conditions which he believed would impair their equality with the other States of the Union, and after a protracted struggle his views prevailed in opposition to those of the distin guished Scnator from Indiana.

When Vice President Wilson was obliged from physical disability to absent himself from the chamber, the Senate accorded a somewhat tardy atonement by placing this faithful and distinguished Senator in the chair. From that chair during the whole of the last session he was never absent, nor was he ever tardy even for a moment. Here he showed himself a master as in every other position he has been called to

He boldly advocated the salary bill, and defended his action both in Congress and at home; but under the instructions of his constituents and the general demand for its repeal, he promptly acceded, not from any change of conviction, but recognizing and bowing to the people's will. Whatever others may have done in this matter, his course has been open and manly. He has had no concealments and shirked no responsibility. In his own sense of duty he made no mistake, and has received without

complaint the severe censure of the act. The frankness of this man, the openness of his nature before the country, is one of his chief merits, and one of the strongest grounds of confidence that the public interest, so far as it depends on him, will be handled in the clear light of day, and that whatever he does will be done not secretly and selfishly, but in manly courage and above-board.

In addition to the questions above no ticed, he has taken prominent part, while a member of the Senate, in most of the important business and discussions of that body. He has ably represented the views of the Western people on the finances, the railroad monopolies and many other topics of vital interest to the country. He has held an active and prominent position on the Senate Committees on Privileges and Elections, on the Judiciary, on the Revision of the Laws of the United States, and drawing them," said he, "I have endeav- on the Auditing and Control of the Contin gent Expenses of the Senate of the United States-of the last of which he is chairman. Meanwhile he listens to the calls of his constituents and of multitudes not only in the District of Columbia but from all parts of the country with a patience and an unbounded sympathy and generosity which few men in Congress have ever exhibited. The poor and weak find always in him a powerful and ready friend; and the prospect is that with all his facilities he will never be rich, so thoroughly does he empty

himself for the good of others. The breath of suspicion has never touched him in regard to corruption of any kind. From all jobs and speculations, from all use of his official influence and station for selfish or sordid purposes, his hands are absolutely clean. No lobbyist can approach him. He never qualls before the newspaper Opposition ring. He scorns alike their flatteries and their frowns. This is the secret of their venal hatred. Obloquy from such a source is the highest praise. The life of this man is one of intense activity and engrossing care. Nothing but his splendid physique and power of endurance could carry him through the amount of labor he performs. This alone is sufficient answer for his private occupations

and personal habits. Of noble bearing and popular address, he ranks as one of the finest orators the country has produced. His voice, his manner, his great ability and won-lrous power of speech have given him a combination of elements rarely surpassed. Tried in the ducted peaceably and legally to protect positive principles, so boldly announced, forum and on the platform he has never deeze-to the anest quality. All at very low prices,

ter than the people of Wisconsin. His labors in that State during the late canvass give unquivocal proof of his transcendent power with the people. His distinguished colleague in the Senate, Judge Howe, has recently written a letter ascribing to him the chief agency in securing the result of the election in their State. During the contest he spoke in different towns forty-four times, and wherever he went the political effect was as visible as that which the farmer sees between those rows of corn where cultivation has done its work, and those where it has not. In this connection it must be remembered that the Republicans of Wisconsin entered the field with strong odds against them. The year before under another leadership they had been besten throughout the State by an average majority of fifteen thousand, and the Opposition had the Legislature on joint ballot by a majority of twenty-four. Under this man's leadership during the last canvass the result was reversed by a handsome majority of the popular vote, and by giving to the Republicans the present

Legislature by a majority on joint ballot of The whole policy of the Republican party will there be most violently assailed. Questions of vital importance will arise The Republican Senate will be the only breakwater to the flood-tide of evils then to be let loose upon the land. In that Senate should be found the most able and experienced men that Republicans can select -men who from their thorough acquaintance with the history of legislation and the progress of events, from their parliamentary proficiency and tested wisdom and courage will be strong to cope with the whirlwind of the time and guide the issue of our national affairs into the port of safety.

The Republican Legislature of Wisconsin have now to say who shall represent them in the Senate of the United States in these coming stormy times. It is but yesterday that the Senate have the second time expressed their highest confidence in the man of whom we are writing by electing him president pro tem. of their body luring the absence of the Vice President. Can his own Legislature turn away from him for any other man however worthy? Justice to him, to themselves, to their State, to the country, to the Republican party and to the Senate of the United States aperatively urges this one act as the climax of this work, and we confidently expect that during the coming month they will choose the distinguished Senator, Matthew H. Carpenter, to be his own suc-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DAY SCHOOL CONTRACT SUNoh TO-N16HT, the exercises commencing NOTICE,-THE MEMBERS OF NOTICE, THE EXCELSIOE LODGE, No. 14, K. of P., ill assemble at their Coatle Hall (without helmet) O-DAY (wednesday) the 30th Inst., at i o'clock .m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of ur late brother, Henry Tyeer. Members of sister odges are fraternally invited to attend, with or sitiout uniform, JOHN W. FALCONES, deb.* VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN BASE WAR-You are requested to assemble, will adde, at IIIS Fennsylvania avenue, at II o'clock NEW YEAR'S DAY, to call on the President of the United States at IR-65. Members of the National Association in the city are respectfully in

The regular meeting takes place at 7 o'clock SATURDAY EVENING. By order, def0-H A. M. KENADY, Secretary. SONS OF JONADAB.-THE yearly reunion and public meeting will be held by Ploneer Council, No. 1, 8, of J., on NEW YEAE'S EVE, (THURSDAY,) at Temperance Temple, Ninth street, between D and E. (formerly Union League hall.) Interesting exercises will commence at 7:30 o'clock. Members of Sister Councils and the public are cordia by invited to attend. The Watch Meeting will commence at the hall of Ptoneer Council at 1: p. m. Every Jonadab expected to be present. EDUCATION FOR BUSINESS pursuits or civil service positions can be secured at the Washington Business College, While scores of incompetent persons in this com-munity can scarcely procure bread, and hundreds unity can expresy provide oreas, and monotone are nonly a pittainer, the demand for the value of excess of proceedings the supply. A large num or of students are making arrangements to enter the institution, corner of seventh and L sivet orthwest, or address for icrollar, H.C.SPENCER resident.

A MEETING OF THE STOCK-AREFING OF THE STOCKby holders of the Washington and Georgetown
Railroad Company, for the election of directors,
will be held at the office of the company, corner of
First street and Pennsylvania avenue, on
WEDNESDAY, the lith of January, 1875. The
noils will be opened at 12 m., and closed at 12 p. m.
Trunfer books will be closed on the lat of January,
1875, and opened January 14, 1875.

C. M. KOONES, Secretary.

C. M. KOONES, Secretary. TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE!

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

DISTRICT OF COLLEMBRA.

WASHINGTON. D. C., December 22, 1874.

On and after FRIDAY, January 1, 1753, the pendity of three percentum will be added to your tax bills; payment thereof during the residue of this nouth will secure for the tax-payer a saving.

An erronceus impression has been made on the ninds of some that Congress will reduce the present levy, or make same changes in the mode of its ollection, if opposition is made thereto by failing a neet the same promptly. This is very improble, as about fifty per cent, has been collected. The prompt payment of the present levy of tax fill be the best inducement to Congress to fix upon lower rate of tax for the next year. de22-t WASHINGTON MARKET COM-The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Vashington Market Company will be held at the of the of the company on the market grounds, in the city flee of the company on the market grounds, in the city of Washington, at 17° clock noon, on the first MUNDAY, being the 4th day of January, 1573, for the choice of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and to act on any other subject within the power of the corporation,

BENJ. D. WHITNEY, Secretary,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21, 1874. dc21-td DR. W. H. TAYLOR HAS RE-moved to 808 K street northwest.

DB. McPARLAN, DENTIST, HAS tice. Office 1360 New York avenue. delo-im* TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 7, 1874.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against The Merchants' National Bank, of Washington. D. C., that the same must be presented at this office, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed.

Oct-im Comptroller of the Currency. DE A. PRATT, GRADUATE OF

Obi Lottege of Dental Surgery, 411 Sev-n'h Louet, sast side, bet. D and K, a gew doors owth of odd Fellows: Hall, Wanington, Gan used in extracting Teeth. Teeth W a set, either jaw. B BILBURN'S

ORIGINAL POLAR SODA, 1429 Pennsylvania avenue, near Whlard's, DEPOT FOR MINERAL WATERS.

EVENING CLASSES. In Latin, Greek, English, French and German, CIECULATING LIBRARY; terms only \$2 per DAILY PRAYER MEETINGS, 12:15, 8 and 9 p.m. NORMAL CLASS, for Sunday School teachers, saturday evening, 6 o'clock, LIFERARY SUCLETY, Saturday evening, 7:30 roung Mun's Meeting, (exclusively,) Sabth. at 8 o'clock. INCOLN HALL SERVICES, at 3:30 p. m. Ocal Liver Oils, Troches, &c., at the Temple Drug Store.

CURRENT AND BACK NUMBERS
of the DAILY AND WERRLY NATIONAL
REPUBLICAN, and all other city papers, can be obtained from J. BRAD. ADAMS, Stattoner and
News Dealer, under St. Cloud hotel, corner of F
and Ninth streets. DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMEries, Pomades, Tollet Articles, &c., at low ist rates, at TEMPLE DRUG STORE.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS FOR medicinal purposes, at the Temple Drug WHEN YOU CANNOT FIND WHAT Drug Store, F and Ninth streets, movi WEAPPING PAPER FOR SALE HOMEOPATHICMEDICINESAND specifies at the TEMPLE DRUG STORE, corner F and Ninth streets.

NEW YEAR M. W. GALT, BRO. & CO.

Offer a large assortment of very superior PLATED TEA SETS. EPERGNES,

TUREENS, WAITERS. CASTORS, PITCHERS.

CARE BASKETS

BUTTER DISHES, FORES, SPOONS, &c, ALSO. RODGERS' ENGLISH TABLE CUTLERY

DRY GOODS. Special and Important.

LANSBURGH & BRO.'S GREAT

HOLIDAY SALE

Their Popular Dry Goods House

LANSBURGH & BRO

Respectfully inform their friends and the Public that they have decided to hold a

Holiday Sale.

AND HAVE MARKED DOWN PRICES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT IN ORDER TO EN-COURAGE THE PURCHASE OF

DRY GOODS FOR PRESENTS.

Silk Department.

Fifty Thousand dollars. Black, Colored and Striped Silks in endless va ricty. SACQUES! SACQUEST

reduced prices a stock valued at over

of our own Manufacture of all the latest designs, at a reduction of fully 25 per cent. LADIES' READY-MADE DRESSES AND

REDINGOTES, ALL OF OUR OWN MANU-

FACTURE, 1.500 STILL ON HAND. SHAWLS! SHAWLS:

LONG AND SQUARE PARIS CASHMERE, LONG AND SQUARE PARIS BROCHE, AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION. SCOTCH AND AMERICAN WOOL SHAWLS AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

FOR FIFTEEN YEARS DRESS GOODS HAVE PRICES. KEEPING NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS AND GOOD WEARING GOODS, WE OFFER EXTRAORDINARY

BARGAINS. 600 PIECES BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS, IN ALL THE NEW DARK SHADES, AT 25 CENTS.

BLACK ALPACAS:

BLACK ALPACAS OVER 2,000 PIECES IN STOCK OF OUR

OWN IMPORTATION. Splendid Black Alpaca, 25 cents, worth 371. Splendid Black Alpaca, 35 cents, worth 50. Splendid Black Alpaca, 45 cents, worth 624.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

3,000 LADIES' FELT SKIRTS.

Splendid Black Alpaca, 50 cents, worth 75,

WE WILL SELL A SPLENDID EMBOSSED SKIRT AT 65 CENTS, WORTH \$1.50, AND ALL THE HIGHER PRICED SKIRTS IN PROPOR-

100 Silk Umbrellas, A BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL PRESENT.

2,000 Dozen

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S INITIAL AND PLAIN HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, BOUGHT FOR CASH FROM THE LATE NEW YORK AUCTIONS.

Linen Department.

IN THIS DEPARTMENT WE OFFER ATTRAC-

ELEGANT IRISH and SCOTCH DAMASK: Splendid TABLE CLOTHS,

With NAPKINS to match; COLORED LINEN LUNCH CLOTH, WITH NAPKINS TO MATCH, ALL SHADES

GREAT BARGAINS IN

NOTTINGHAM AND LACE OURTAINS THE ENTIRE

STOCK IS MARKED DOWN,

MARIN IT AN INDUCEMENT TO EVERY LADY MAKING

Holiday Purchases TO VISIT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

FURS!

FURS! FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN IN ENDLESS VARIETY. These goods are consigned to us by one of the largest manufacturers in the

FURS!

country, and we are therefore enabled to sell them 33 per cent. Cheaper

than a vother house in the city. Every article; taranteed as represented.

This, cith thousands of other arti-

cles, w. 'I make our Store

the most attractive in Washington We ask all those who wish to avoid the tremendous crowd to call as early as possible in the day.

LANSBURGH & BRO. 404 and 406 Seventh street.

DOUBLE STORE.

HOLIDAY GOODS. CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRES-ENTS, Great bargains in Planes for two weeks at my music rooms, 1112 Eleventh at rect northwest. A heautiful Greheffral Graind is now ofered at cost; \$800 asyed, Come and see it. E. L. SUMNER, agent for Hallett Dayls & Co. de22-tur

ST. NICHOLAS. The Best New Year's Gift.

PAUL.

1009 NEW YORK AVENUE,

The only Scoksetter who kept open all night Christmas Eve, and will during the Holidays.

debi-70 HEADQUARTERS FOR

Holiday Goods I THE LARGEST STOCK EVER PRESENTED TO THE PEOPLE OF WASHINGTON.

THE BEST GOODS. Great Variety and Low Prices.

CHR. RUPPERT, Importer.

403 SEVENTH STREET,

Between D and E. de21-tist DESIRABLE PRESENTS.

SOMETHING THAT WILL BE APPRECIATED.

CHOICE SELECTION TOILET SLIPPERS, CHILDREN'S RED LEG PATENT-LEATHER BOOTS.

DRESS GAITERS FOR LADIES!AND GENTLEMEN, INFANTS' SHOES, ALL COLORS. TCHOICE STOCK OF OUR SHOES. W. N. DALTON,

CHOICE HOLIDAY GIFTS

903 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

MARKRITER'S. 439 Seventh street.

HOLIDAY GOODS Decorated French Dinner and Tea Sets,

Card Receivers, Bouquet Holders, Cologne Sets, Tobacco Boxes, Smoking Sets, Punch Bowls, Cups and Saucers, Mantle Ornaments, Toys, &c.

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